STATEMENT II

S.No.	*Name of the Scheme*	*Amount released year-wise (Rs. in lakhs)*		
		1988-89	*1989-90*	*1990-91*
1	Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme	2687.50	2799.88	2006.73
2	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	16200.28	18003.11	23500.00
3	World Bank assisted ICDS-I Project	..	..	9.65
4	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children, and Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency among children	683.59	899.33	841.00
5	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	627.24	729.55	773.70
6	Universal Immunization Programme	570.20	664.54	789.35
7	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme	274.83	284.83	216.30*
8	Scheme for the welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection	288.98	339.89	500.86
9	Scheme for Prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	299.19	360.08	401.80
10	Scheme for welfare of Prisoners	Nil	1.00	18.60

*Complete expenditure figures are still awaited from some states.

[*Translation*]

Employment Oriented Education/ Training

4449. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment oriented education/training is being imparted to the youth for the last few years;

(b) the percentage of success achieved in regard to the trained youth and the problems faced in getting the employment or in setting up an industry unit;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a monitoring cell for providing guidance and implementation of scheme in regard to providing employment to the youth in various areas on the basis of the training; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

The following schemes are being implemented through various Ministries as per details below:

1. Ministry of Labour, DGET.

(a) Vocational Training Scheme

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme;

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

About 4.8 lakhs persons are trained annually in various vocational trades being implemented by the Training Directorate of the D.G.E. & T., Ministry of Labour. The scheme is in operation for the past more than 3 decades.

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education.

(i) Community Polytechnic Scheme for the Rural Youths. The details of the scheme are given in Statement I below.

(ii) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education. Details are given in Statement II below.

3. Ministry of Rural Development TRYSEM (Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment). The details are given in Statement III below.

4. Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

Scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed youth.

Details are given in Statement IV below.

(b) There is no Monitoring Cell in the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour where the statistical data could be collected and the percentage of success and achieved in getting the employment or setting up any industry could be computed. As such, the information relating to Ministry of Labour may be treated as 'Nil'.

The information pertaining to other Ministries implementing the scheme may be seen in the relevant statements.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Ministry of Labour to set up a monitoring cell.

STATEMENT I

Community Polytechnic

The technical education system in the country aims at producing degree and diploma holders for manning suitable positions in the professional fields in the industry, public sector undertaking and other employing departments. The system is designed to meet the technological needs of the economy both on short-term and long-term basis and is, therefore, regarded as an area of high priority in economic planning and consequently in the socio-economic development of the country. The technical education imparted through Indian Institutes of Technology (ITIs), engineering colleges, polytechnics etc. is itself job oriented. Although many of the degree/diploma holders may be unemployed or underemployed, the requirements for highly competent technical manpower in many critical areas of need to the country will continue to increase further in the next decade. A scheme, National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) has been instituted to assess periodically the future manpower needs in the field of technical education and industry and provide reliable forecasts.

Under the Community Polytechnics scheme, a Central Sector scheme, 159 diploma level institutions have been selected to act as focal points for science and technology application in rural areas, and generate self and wage employment opportunities though non-formal training. In the training programmes, preference is being given to women, drop-outs, minorities and other weaker sections in the area. The employment generation is mainly from non-formal technical training through competency and need-based courses in various trades or in multi-skilled ones depending upon the local requirements, and potential for self and wage employment. About 100 trades/skills have been identified for imparting training under the scheme. On an average, about 25,000 rural youth are being trained every year. Out of them, about 35-40% are absorbed in self-employment and about 16% are directly employed with the present scale of implementation. The employment opportunities are likely to go up when then scheme 15 expanded.

Most of the trained youth are facing problems in getting necessary financial assistance for setting up of self-employment unit etc. Necessary support has to be provided by the State Governments and other organisations involved in Rural Development.

STATEMENT II

Status of Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

National Policy on Education 1986

The National Policy on Education 1986 inter alia states "The introduction of systematic, well planned and vigorously implemented programme of Vocational Education is crucial in the proposed educational re-organisation... Vocational Education will be a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified vocations spanning several areas of activity. These courses will ordinarily be provided after the secondary stage, but keeping the scheme flexible, they may also be made available after class VIII."

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

2. Keeping in view the policy directives, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is being implemented since February 1988. The objectives of the scheme are to provide diversification of educational opportunties so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education.

Components of the Scheme

3. Under the Scheme a joint Council of Vocational Education has been set up at the National level, with counterpart bodies at the State level, for laying down policy guidelines, planning and co-ordination of vocational programmes conducted by different agencies/organisations. The JCVE has as its members representative of various Ministries/Departments, Members of Parliament, State Govts., voluntary organisations, experts in vocational education and All India Professional bodies with the Union Education Minister as its Chairman. A Standing Committee of the JCVE has also been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Secretary to ensure that the tasks laid down by JCVE are effectively performed. The Administrative structure at the Central, State, District and Institutional levels is being considerably strengthened. Curriculum, text books and training manuals are being prepared for various types of vocational courses. Teacher training programmes are being organised for the vocational teachers. The technical support for research, development, training and evaluation is being provided by NCERT/SCERTs/State Boards of Education which are being suitably strengthened for the purpose. The selected schools are being assisted for conducting vocational courses at the +2 level. The Scheme also provides for funding of innovative programmes in the field of vocational education undertaken by voluntary organisations.

Pattern of Assistance

4. The scheme is substantially funded by the Central Government. 100% assistance is provided to the States/UTs for district vocational surveys, development of curriculum and instructional material, training of resource persons and teachers, equipment and workshed to the schools and apprenticeship stipend. Assistance is also provided on a sharing basis (50:50) for strengthening the management structure in the State at the Directorate, District and SCERT level. 75% of the expenditure on salaries of the staff provided to the schools for the vocational courses is met by the Centre. The provision of raw materials, vocational guidance and examination and certification of the vocational courses is the responsibility of the States/UTs.

Selection of Courses

5. Since the vocational courses are aimed to reduce the mismatch between demand and supply, it is imperative that students are trained in such occupational areas wherein self or wage employment oppotunities are assured. The selection of vocational courses is, therefore, made on the basis of Area Vocational Surveys, registration in the Employment Exchanges and a general assessment of manpower needs made under district developmental plans.

Summary of Physical Achievements

6. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started towards the end of the financial year 1987-88. Because of the complexity of the programme requiring simultaneous action on many front most of the State Governments took time to streamline the procedure for its implementation. The scheme is presently being implemented in 27 States/UTs. A summary of the physical achievements under the scheme since its inception is given below:—

Year	*Amount spent (Rs. in crores)*	*No. of Schools covered*	*No. of Vocational sections approved*
1987-88	32.26	1080	3167
1988-89	49.73	1552	4237
1989-90	43.97	163	484
1990-91	74.00	1046	2428
	199.96	3841	10316

By the end of 1990-91 facilities have been created for diverting 2.06 lakhs of students on the basis of 20 students per vocational section to the vocational stream. The actual enrolment is, however, likely to be much less as some of the facilities approved in 1990-91 will become operational only from the next academic year and also because in some cases the facilities created may not be fully utilised. Six voluntary organisations have been assisted and an amount of Rs. 33.66 lakhs was released to them upto the end of 1990-91. The statements at Annexure I and II give the statewise achievements.

Special Vocational Courses

7. This Department had taken up with various Govt. Departments and Public Sector undertakings the question of introducing special vocational courses related to functional areas of those organisations as mentioned below:—

A two-year vocational course in General Insurance has been started in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation from 1988-89. The course has been started in 18 schools throughout the country. Students who successfully complete the course with prescribed qualifying marks are appointed as Assistants after sucessful completion of apprenticeship.

A two-year vocational course in Life Insurance was started in 1989-90 in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation in 20 schools throughout the country. Students who complete this course with Grade B+ and above would be absorbed as Assistants in LIC

subject to an interview and medical examination.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Railways, a two-year vocational course for Railway commercial staff has been started in 5 schools from the academic year 1991-92. More schools are being identified for introduction of the course from 1992-93. The selection of students for this course is through an open entrance examination conducted by the Railway Recruitment Board.

The following four vocational courses are being started in a few schools of Delhi from the academic year 1991-92:—

(i) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM).

(ii) Laboratory Technicians

(iii) X-Ray Technicians.

(iv) Opthalmic Technicians.

The ANM course of 18 months duration run by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in two of its own institutions has been upgraded to a +2 level vocational course of 2 years duration. These institutions have been affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education for purposes of examination and certification. The other three courses are being started in Government Senior Secondary Schools. Collaborative arrangements with the hospitals for providing practical training and part-time teaching staff have been finalised.

In collaboration with the Office of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, the following three courses are being started in about 10 schools in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92. The courses are:—

(i) Hand Block Printing, Textile and Vegetable Dyeing at Farukhabad.

(ii) Embroidery at Lucknow.

(iii) Metal Craft at Moradabad.

8. An Inter-Ministerial Electronics Co-ordination Committee has been set up by the Deptt. of Electronics to co-ordinate electronics related employment and training programmes. At the suggestion of this Committee the State Electronics Developmental Corporations are being involved in the identification of relevant electronics related vocational courses and helping in the training of teachers.

Apprenticeship Training

9. The Apprentices Act 1961 was amended in 1986 to include Apprenticeship training for the passouts of the vocational courses at the +2 level. Subsequently Apprenticeship Rules were modified in September, 1987 and later in April 1988 by which 20 subject fields were notified for coverage of vocational students under the Apprenticeship Scheme. Efforts are being made to cover more vocational courses under the Apprentices Act. The Apprentices Act is being implemented through four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training (BOATs) of the Ministry of HRD, Department of Education located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. It is a statutory obligation on the part of every establishment covered by the provisions of the Apprentices Act to provide facilities for training for a specific number of apprentices. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 75.39 lakhs has been made available to the Board in Southern Region and Rs. 18.30 lakhs in Western Region for this purpose.

Wage Employment

10. The success of Vocational Education Programme would depend upon the placement of vocational passouts in wage and self-employment. At

the instance of the Deptt. of Education, the Deptt. of Personnel & Training has issued a circular in November 1988 to all Ministries/Departments requesting them to review their recruitment rules in order to make the vocational passouts eligible for employment. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to take urgent action in this regard in respect of State Departments/Organisations. The Staff Selection Commission have agreed to invite attention of the concerned Ministries/Departments to the circular of Department of Personnel & Training regarding eligibility of vocational passouts for those posts where minimum qualification is higher secondary. The Banking Division has intimated that the vocational students would be eligible for posts in the banking sector.

Self Employment

11. The organised sector can provide employment to only about 10% of the total work force. It is therefore, necessary to prepare vocational students for self employment. The question of providing loan facilities on easy terms to vocational students to enable them to set up small scale business has been taken up with the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Rural Development. The Ministry of Finance have intimated that under instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India to all banks to finance small scale industries at liberalised margin and concessional rates of interest, the vocational passouts would have no difficulty in getting bank assistance. It has been decided by the Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) that unemployed youth who have done vocational training at plus two level would be given preference under the scheme of Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY).

Vertical Mobility

12. The vocational courses at +2 level are by and large expected to be terminal in nature. However, there should be some opportunities for professional growth and career improvement for those who wish to pursue higher academic studies in Arts, Science, Commerce subjects to upgrade their skills through degree level courses in vocational subjects.

12.2 The matter was taken up with the University Grants Commission and NCERT. It was agreed in a meeting attended by the representatives of the Department of Education, NCERT, UGC and other experts that the vocational passouts with the Commerce subjects should be eligible for admission to degree courses in Commerce without any bridge course. For Science Subjects, the vocational passouts would be required to pass a bridge course. It was also decided that the requirement of vertical mobility of vocational passouts would be kept in view while restructuring the degree level courses. The question of restructuring courses at degree level for meeting the requirement of the vertical mobility of the vocational passouts is under consideration by the University Grants Commission.

12.3 The UGC had written to the Vice-Chancellors of 146 Universities and 28 deemed Universities about the eligibility of vocational passouts for admission to undergraduate courses in universities and colleges. So far 73 universities/deemed universities have responded. It is observed that out of these 52 universities/deemed universities are allowing the vocational stream students admission at the undergraduate level.

ANNEXURE I

Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education
No. of Vocationalisation approved and schools involved

Name of the State/UT.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		TOTAL (4 years)	
	No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of	
	Voc. Sections	Schools	Voc. Sections	Schools	Voc. Sections	Schools	Voc. Sections	Schools	Voc. Sections	Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	325	182	314	171	11	..	329	184	979	537
2 Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Assam	30	10	80	40	..	..	..	..	110	50
4 Bihar	129	43	..	..	..	..	324	108	453	151
5 Goa	65	20	..	..	..	..	13	6	78	26
6 Gujarat	..	..	477	159	..	..	141	47	618	206
7 Haryana	284	53	116	65	..	..	86	33	486	156
8 Himachal Pradesh	30	15	..	..	20	10	27	15	77	40
9 Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11
10 Karnataka	100	69	140	80	..	..	50	50	290	99
11 Kerala	..	..	200	100	150	50	50	25	400	175
12 Madhya Pradesh	44	13	1025	356	..	..	43	21	1112	390
13 Maharashtra	507	169	450	150	..	..	..	..	957	319
14 Manipur	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	9	3
15 Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	20	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16 Mizoram	17	4	..	..	..	..	13	13	30	17
17 Nagaland	8	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	16	8
18 Orissa	24	31	600	150	..	..	..	..	724	181
19 Punjab	01	67	..	..	..	..	285	95	486	162
20 Rajasthan	84	51	55	24	..	..	182	50	321	125
21 Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	7	5
22 Tamilnadu	340	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1240	400
23 Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Uttar Pradesh	800	200	450	150	..	..	500	250	1750	600
25 West Bengal	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
Total	3127	1070	4216	1548	481	160	2389	1026	10213	3804
(B) Union Territories										
1 Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	6	6
2 Chandigarh	..	..	18	3	..	..	6	2	24	5
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Daman Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Delhi	40	10	..	..	..	..	3	3	43	13
6 Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	16	12
Total	40	10	18	3	3	3	28	20	89	36

Voluntary/Non-Govt./Autonomous Organisations

Name of the Organisations	*1987-88*		*1988-89*		*1989-90*		*1990-91*		*Total (years)*	
	No. of		*No. of*		*No. of*		*No. of*		*No. of*	
	Voc. Sections	*Schools*	*Voc. Sections*	*Schools*	*Voc. Sections*	*Schools*	*Volc. Sections*	*Schools*	*Voc. Sections*	*Schools*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Society for rural Industrialisation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Indian Institute of Education, Pune .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rama Krishna Vivekananda Mission .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
4 Nutan Vidya Mandir . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5 Manuj Kalyan	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
6 Central Tibetian School Administration, Delhi	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	..	14	1
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C) .	3167	1080	4237	1552	484	163	2428	1046	10316	3841

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

Name of the State	*Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)*				
	1987-88	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Andhra Pradesh .	562.63	730.32	177.06	886.85	2356.86
2 Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
3 Assam . . .	30.10	82.61	..	42.62	155.33
4 Bihar . . .	136.09	..	7.41	558.611	703.111
5 Goa . . .	68.53	28.47	64.59	80.630	242.22
6 Gujarat . .	..	236.64	1173.31	778.031	2187.981
7 Haryana . .	276.12	353.03	129.87	184.83	943.85
8 Himachal Pradesh	30.90	1.86	98.06	177.385	308.205
9 Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	16.50	16.50
10 Karnataka . .	93.00	244.70	49.21	156.80	543.71
11 Kerala . .	..	226.42	223.44	353.23	803.09
12 Madhya Pradesh .	57.16	745.00	1121.48	1221.42	3145.06
13 Maharashtra .	495.90	469.66	509.38	267.205	1742.145
14 Manipur . .	..	11.68	..	..	11.68
15 Meghalaya . .	..	..	..	20.75	20.75
16 Mizoram . .	21.42	7.12	..	16.68	45.22
17 Nagaland . .	8.00	..	..	14.84	22.84
18 Orissa . .	156.19	600.00	83.72	510.40	1350.31
19 Punjab . .	211.59	..	50.25	371.71	633.55
20 Rajasthan . .	58.34	159.22	72.35	561.543	851.453
21 Sikkim . .	..	..	..	5.325	5.325
22 Tamilnadu . .	112.56	225.00	358.11	279.558	975.228
23 Tripura . .	..	..	..	..	..
24 Uttar Pradesh .	829.88	800.00	203.69	707.25	2540.82
25 West Bengal .	40.69	..	..	..	40.69
Total (A) . .	3189.1	4921.73	4321.93	7212.250	19645.018
(*B*) *Union Territories*					
1 Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	3.24	3.238	6.478
2 Chandigarh . .	..	42.70 (not claimed during 1988-89)	42.70 (Claimed in 1989-90)	12.34	55.04
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4 Daman & Diu .	..	..	..	..	..
5 Delhi . .	36.52	..	4.18	42.86	83.56
6 Lakshadweep .	..	..	..	..	..
7 Pondicherry .	..	..	..	16.63	16.63
Total (B)	36·52	42.70	50.12	75.068	161.708

Name of the Voluntary Organisation	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*Total*
1 Society for rural industrialisation .	..	5.00	5.00	6.00	16.00
2 Indian Institute of Education . .	..	1.00	1.10	2.27	4.37
3 Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission	..	..	..	0.746	0.746
4 Gujarat Research Society . .	..	..	..	0.30	0.30
5 Nutan Vidya Mandir . .	..	..	..	0.511	0.511
6 Manuj Kalyan .	..	..	..	6.39	6.39
7 Oper Main System	..	..	..	0.75	0.75
8 Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region)	..	..	15.39	75.39	90.78
9 Apprenticeship Training (Western Region)	..	..	..	18.30	18.30
10 Central Tibbetan School Administration . . .	..	2.54	3.11	..	5.65
Total (C) . .	..	8.54	24.60	110.657	143.797
Admn. Expenditure	..	..	..	2.00	..
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	3225.02	4972.97	4396.65	7399.983	19996.00
Or (say) . .	3226.00	4973.00	4397.00	7400.00	19996.00

STATEMENT III

A Brief Note on Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment

Introduction

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) had been started by the Department of Rural Development on 15th August, 1979 as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide the technical skills and to upgrade the traditional skills of the rural youth who are in the age group of 18-35 years from the families below the poverty line. This is to enable them to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. In August 1983, the scope of the programme was enlarged by including wage employment to the trained youth in case of project linkages under specified conditions. On completion of training, the TRYSEM beneficiaries are assisted under the main programme "Integrated Rural Development Programme" (IRDP).

The minimum coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes was 30% of the total youth selected for training but from the current year, the coverage of SC & ST youth has been increased to 50%. Similarly, the minimum coverage of women was 33-1/3% and it has now been increased to 40%. It has also been decided to earmark 3% resources of the programme for physically handicapped persons.

Progress under TRYSEM during 1990-91 (As on 7/8/91)

S.No.	State/UT	Target	Trained (Nos.)			Trained (%)			Trained and Self Employed	Trained and Wage Employed	Total Trained & Employed
			Total	SC/ST	Women	Total	SC/ST	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	22722	15020	8152	6769	66.10	54.27	45.07	5562	1245	6807
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1064	355	355	307	33.36	100.00	86.48	310	..	310
3	Assam	10110	6487	339	431	64.16	5.23	6.64	2695	47	2742
4	Bihar	43382	21734	9275	12301	50.10	42.68	56.60	9213	1737	10950
5	Goa	4892	3546	33	3105	72.49	0.93	87.56	2126	1272	3398
6	Gujarat	37232	15681	9015	6947	42.12	57.49	44.30	4980	1583	6563
7	Haryana	4656	2097	696	1202	45.04	33.19	57.32	742	314	1056
8	Himachal Pradesh	3712	1350	810	756	36.37	60.00	56.00	608	344	952
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5148	9	2	1	0.17	22.22	11.11	4	..	4
10	Karnataka	12910	9070	2931	4470	70.26	32.32	49.28	1527	417	1944
11	Kerala	12226	5657	2033	3667	46.27	35.94	64.82	1809	2651	4460
12	Madhya Pradesh	33360	23212	13373	10642	69.58	57.61	45.85	14319	3436	17755
13	Maharashtra	26940	18016	7660	7444	66.87	42.52	41.32	9085	2169	11254
14	Manipur	610	129	88	112	21.15	68.22	86.82	80	16	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Meghalaya	534	36	36	34	6.74	100.00	94.44	..	..	..
16	Mizoram	1306	750	750	558	57.43	100.00	74.40	357	243	600
17	Nagaland	642	138	138	86	21.50	100.00	62.32	103	37	140
18	Orissa	26248	12726	6167	5357	48.48	48.46	42.09	11413	6649	18062
19	Punjab	17474	10287	5313	7693	58.87	51.65	74.78	8731	1646	10377
20	Rajasthan	28688	4007	1587	1812	13.97	39.61	45.22	4547	4089	8636
21	Sikkim	344	161	67	147	46.80	41.61	91.30	..	78	78
22	Tamil Nadu	26504	9725	4153	4158	36.69	42.70	42.76	2498	3490	5988
23	Tripura	3692	347	205	226	9.40	59.08	65.13	67	44	111
24	Uttar Pradesh	72796	57195	25317	29341	78.57	44.26	51.30	33503	7411	40914
25	West Bengal	25378	14916	5801	6702	58.78	38.89	44.93	8095	2183	10278
26	A & N Islands	148	NR	NR	NR	..	..	..	NR	NR	NR
27	Chandigarh	NOT IMPLEMENTED									
28	D & N Haveli	58	36	36	11	62.07	100.00	30.56	9	..	9
29	Daman & Diu	220	110	19	58	50.00	17.27	52.73	64	..	64
30	Delhi	1820	886	231	773	48.68	26.07	87.25	456	90	546
31	Lakshadweep	76	13	13	7	17.11	100.00	53.85	..	..	..
32	Pondicherry	422	272	27	190	64.45	9.93	69.85	112	120	232
33	ALL INDIA	425314	233968	104622	115307	55.01	44.72	49.28	123015	41311	164326

Expenditure Incurred on TRYSEM Training during 1990-91

(7/8/91)

S.No.	*State/UT*	*Central Share*	*State Share*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	71.99	143.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	5.54
3	Assam	..	..	..
4	Bihar	..	..	..
5	Goa	19.16	19.16	38.32
6	Gujarat	111.21	111.22	222.43
7	Haryana	..	..	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.16	5.16	10.32
9	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	0.00
10	Karnataka	101.14	101.15	202.29
11	Kerala	72.97	63.98	136.95
12	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	256.83
13	Maharashtra	..	..	229.44
14	Manipur	..	..	0.00
15	Meghalaya	..	..	0.00
16	Mizoram	11.10	11.10	22.20
17	Nagaland	6.12	6.12	12.44
18	Orissa	131.27	131.27	262.54
19	Punjab	36.19	37.46	73.65
20	Rajasthan	43.04	43.04	86.08
21	Sikkim	0.24	0.24	0.48
22	Tamil Nadu	142.90	142.90	285.80
23	Tripura	5.52	5.52	11.05
24	Uttar Pradesh	265.02	265.02	530.04
25	West Bengal	95.88	95.87	191.75
26	A & N Islands	..	..	0.00
27	Chandigarh	—— Not Implemented——		
28	D & N Haveli	0.15	..	0.15
29	Daman & Diu	0.62	..	0.62
30	Delhi	10.81	..	10.81
31	Lakshadweep	0.10	..	0.10
32	Pondicherry	5.89	..	5.89
33	**ALL INDIA**	1136.48	1111.20	2247.68

STATEMENT IV

Scheme for Providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth

1. *Objective*

The objective of this scheme is to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self employment ventures in Industry Service and Business through the provisions of a package of assistance.

2. *Title of the Scheme*

This is known as 'Scheme for providing self employment to educated unemployed youth'.

3. *Target Group*

The scheme covers all educated unemployed youth who are matriculates (class X passed) and are within the age group of 18—35 years. Women and technically trained persons are given due consideration/weightage. From 1986-87, a minimum of 30% of the total sanctions has been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons. ITI passed youth are also now eligible to set up industry/service ventures. The scheme is meant for providing self employment to unemployed educated youth who are not able to muster their own capital. Accordingly w.e.f. 1986-87 a ceiling of income of Rs. 10,000/- per annum per family has been fixed as a criteria for eligibility under the scheme so that relatively affluent sections of the society do not corner the benefits of this scheme.

A minimum of 50% ventures should be through industry route and not more than 30% of the ventures should relate to business sector.

4. *Size of the target*

The scheme aims at providing Self Employment to 2,50,000 educated unemployed youth through Industry, Service and Business routes every year. This target had to be reduced to 1,25,000 in 1987-88 and in 1989-90 due to budgetary constraints.

5. *Coverage*

The scheme extends to all areas of the country except cities with more than one million population as per 1981 census. The cities namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur and Pune are, therefore, not covered under this scheme.

6. *Nodal Agency*

District Level District Industries Centres are assigned operational responsibility of the Scheme at the district-level over and above their present normal activities. District Industries Centres in consultation with the Lead Banks of the respective areas function as the Nodal Agency for formulation of Self-employment plans, their implementation and monitoring under the overall guidance of the State Governments. The DICs are required to formulate location specific plans of action based on realistic demand assessment for various services and projects and number of entrepreneurs that each particular line of production and services would be able to absorb. The concerned Small Industries Service Institutes are to assist the District Industries Centres in carrying out surveys, assessment of potentials and preparation of projects.

7. *Implementation*

The overall supervision is provided by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries with the assistance of the Banking Division of the Deptt. of Economic Affairs and the Industry Departments of the State/UT Governments. Implementation of the Scheme by DICs involves identification of beneficiaries, selection of specific avocations, identification of the support system required by the beneficiaries, escort services and close liaison with the banks and other local agencies concerned with industry, trade and service sectors. There is a Task Force at the DIC level consisting of the General Manager, DIC who is its Chairman, Credit Manager of the DIC,

a representative each from the Lead Bank and concerned Small Industries Service Institute, District Employment Officer and two representatives of leading banks of the ditsrict. The DIC Task Force is responsible for (i) motivating and selecting the entrepreneurs, (ii) identifying and preparing schemes in trade, service establishments and cottage and small industries, (iii) determining the avocation/activities for each of the entrepreneurs, (iv) recommending loan for the entrepreneurs (v) getting speedy clearance, as necessary from the authorities concerned. Adequate publicity is given to the Scheme by the DIC and applications invited directly. The entrepreneurs should apply to the DIC on plain paper along with necessary documents, certificates etc.

8. *Finance*

(a) *Composite Loan*: After identification of the beneficiaries and subject to their project being found feasible/viable by DIC Task Force banks provide to each entrepreneur a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000 for service ventures and Rs. 15,000 for small business ventures. For loan upto Rs. 35,000 banks do not require collateral guarantee or margin.

(b) *Government Assistance*: The assistance from Government is in the shape of an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loan contracted by the entrepreneurs from the banks. The subsidy is released to banks after disbursement of the loan. It is not however, released to the borrower. The subsidy portion is kept as a fixed deposit which is held by the banks under the name of the borrower and earns interest at the rate applicable to the relevant term of maturity. Total financial requirement of the project is given by the banks in the form of a composite loan (Term Loan+working capital). When 3/4th of the loan amount due is recovered the balance of 3/4th is adjusted by the banks against the deposit in the name of the borrower. Assets created by the bank loan are mortgaged to the bank till full repayment of the loan. Where there is serious default and the dues are not recovered, the amount, if any realised after meeting the bank dues is credited to the Government account.

(c) Loans sanctioned under the SEEUY Scheme including loans upto Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures attract interest at the rate of 10% per annum for specified backward areas and 12% per annum for other areas.

(d) *Repayment Areas*: The repayment is in instalments beginning after an initial moratorium between 6 months and 18 months. The instalments range over 3-7 years depending upon the nature and profitability of the venture.

(e) *Recovery*: Recovery of the loan funds is the responsibility of the banks concerned. Local Bank Managers are allowed sufficient flexibility in dealing with the cases of default. In the case of bonafide default, rescheduling is preferred.

9. *Training*

Many of the educated unemployed may have some basic knowledge about financial management, accounting, inventory management etc. a training courses are not generally necessary except in industry sector. However, for those who require some basic training and advice about selection and use of equipment, the State Govt. are to utilise the services of Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechniques etc. (from own budgets) to provide training to them. District Industries Centres and Small Industries Service Institute have to co-ordinate all training courses wherever necessary.

10. *Other Inputs*

For Trade and Services, sites may have to be preferably organised from State/Municipal authorities. Those opting for Industrial route are given preference by State Govts. in alloting suitable sheds in Industrial Estates

and land wherever necessary. Where machinery and equipment are required, these should be made available as far as practicable, by National Small Industries Corporation and State Agencies concerned with hire purchase. Loan instalments for 1 sheds and machinery are a component of the capital input. Similarly, a part of the loan is available for the purpose of pre-operative expenses.

11. *Monitoring*

The District Industries Centres monitor implementation of the Scheme at district level for each sector of entrepreneurs, namely Industry, Service and Business and monthly progress report in respect of applications sanctioned (sector wise) by the bank branches in the district are sent by the latter to the DICs. The monthly progress reports by the DIC to Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries include information on number of the beneficiaries identified, number of cases sponsored, amount of credit recommended and sanctioned (sector-wise) by the banks as also the number of beneficiaries actually settled. The monthly progress report in this regard is reviewed by the District Advisory Committee of DICs. Problems of implementation, coordination and monitoring are sorted out by this Committee which is to meet once in a month. The progress report of the District Industries Centres for each month is sent by the General Manager concerned so as to reach Development Commisisoner, Small Scale Industries by 10th of the subsequent month positively.

12. Highest priority should be given by the DICs, banks and all concerned for successful implementation of this scheme.

13. *Progress*

The progress of the scheme since 1983 is given as under:—

Year	*Target (No. in lakhs)*	*Cases sanctioned by Banks (No. in lakhs)*	*Amount of loan sanctioned by Bank (Rs. in crores)*
1	2	3	4
1983-84	2.50	2.42	491.54
1984-85	2.50	2.29	429.53
1985-86	2.50	2.21	429.99
1986-87	2.50	2.17	469.91
1987-88	1.25	1.20	259.76
1988-89	2.50	1.92	404.32
1989-90	1.25	1.07	224.81
1990-91	1.25	0.98	193.98 (tentative)
1991-92	1.29	Scheme is in progress	